

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

TERI R.,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL
SECURITY,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 3:21-CV-5893-DWC

ORDER REVERSING AND
REMANDING DEFENDANT’S
DECISION TO DENY BENEFITS

Plaintiff filed this action, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), for judicial review of Defendant’s denial of Plaintiff’s applications for disability insurance benefits (“DIB”) and supplemental security income (“SSI”). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 73 and Local Rule MJR 13, the parties have consented to have this matter heard by the undersigned Magistrate Judge. *See* Dkt. 3.

After considering the record, the Court concludes the Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) erred in evaluating the medical opinion of Dr. Wingate and Plaintiff’s testimony. These errors were not harmless because a proper evaluation could change the ALJ’s RFC assessment and

ORDER REVERSING AND REMANDING
DEFENDANT’S DECISION TO DENY BENEFITS

ultimate decision of nondisability. Accordingly, this matter is reversed and remanded pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) to the Social Security Commissioner (“Commissioner”) for further proceedings consistent with this Order.

FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff filed her applications for DIB and SSI in April 2015, alleging disability as of December 2, 2014. *See* Dkt. 11; Administrative Record (“AR”) 15, 191, 204, 220, 234. The applications were denied upon initial administrative review and on reconsideration. AR 203, 216, 232, 246. ALJ Paul Gaughen held a hearing on December 15, 2017 and issued a decision on March 12, 2018 finding Plaintiff not disabled. AR 121-57. Plaintiff requested review of the ALJ’s decision to the Appeals Council, but her request was denied. AR 1-6. After Plaintiff sought judicial review of the ALJ’s decision, this Court reversed and remanded ALJ Gaughen’s decision on January 14, 2020. AR 874-73. ALJ David Johnson held a hearing on remand and issued a decision on June 17, 2021, finding Plaintiff not disabled. AR 767-800. Plaintiff now seeks judicial review of ALJ Johnson’s decision.

In Plaintiff’s Opening Brief, Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred in: (1) evaluating the medical opinion evidence, (2) evaluating her subjective testimony, (3) evaluating lay testimony, and (4) assessing Plaintiff’s residual functional capacity (“RFC”). Dkt. 11, p. 2. Plaintiff requests that this Court remand for an award of benefits. *Id.*

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), this Court may set aside the Commissioner’s denial of social security benefits if the ALJ’s findings are based on legal error or not supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole. *Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211, 1214 n.1 (9th Cir. 2005) (citing *Tidwell v. Apfel*, 161 F.3d 599, 601 (9th Cir. 1999)).

DISCUSSION

I. Whether the ALJ Erred in Evaluating Medical Opinions

Plaintiff assigns error to the ALJ’s evaluation of the medical opinions of Dr. Wingate, Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Beaty, and Dr. Lewis. Dkt. 11, pp. 3-11.

Plaintiff also summarizes other medical evidence but fails to make any substantive argument about the ALJ’s evaluation of any other opinions or impairments other than those discussed herein. Dkt. 11, pp. 7-10. The Court will not consider matters that are not “specifically and distinctly” argued in the plaintiff’s opening brief. *Carmickle v. Commissioner, Social Sec. Admin.*, 533 F.3d 1155, 1161 n. 2 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Paladin Assocs., Inc. v. Mont. Power Co.*, 328 F.3d 1145, 1164 (9th Cir. 2003)). Thus, the Court will only consider the ALJ’s evaluation of the opinions of the four professionals specifically raised.

Plaintiff filed her applications before March 27, 2017. AR 15, 191, 204, 220, 234. Pursuant to the applicable rules, in assessing an acceptable medical source, an ALJ must provide “clear and convincing” reasons for rejecting the uncontradicted opinion of either a treating or examining doctor. *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir. 1995) (citing *Pitzer v. Sullivan*, 908 F.2d 502, 506 (9th Cir. 1990)); *Embrey v. Bowen*, 849 F.2d 418, 422 (9th Cir. 1988). When a treating or examining doctor’s opinion is contradicted, the opinion can be rejected “for specific and legitimate reasons that are supported by substantial evidence in the record.” *Lester*, 81 F.3d at 830–31 (citing *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d 1035, 1043 (9th Cir. 1995); *Murray v. Heckler*, 722 F.2d 499, 502 (9th Cir. 1983)). The ALJ can accomplish this by “setting out a detailed and thorough summary of the facts and conflicting clinical evidence, stating his interpretation thereof, and making findings.” *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 725 (9th Cir. 1998) (citing *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989)).

1 **A. Dr. Wingate**

2 In March 2015, Dr. Terilee Wingate completed an evaluation and diagnosed Plaintiff
 3 with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), alcohol disorder, and cannabis use disorder. AR 537.
 4 Based on these impairments, Dr. Wingate found Plaintiff markedly limited with the following
 5 basic work activities: performing activities within a schedule, maintaining regular attendance,
 6 and being punctual within customary tolerances without special supervision; completing a
 7 normal work day and work week without interruptions from psychologically based symptoms;
 8 and maintaining appropriate behavior in a work setting. *See* AR 538. In September 2018, Dr.
 9 Wingate completed another evaluation and diagnosed Plaintiff with PTSD, major depressive
 10 disorder, borderline personality disorder, and alcohol use disorder. AR 1378. Based on these
 11 impairments, Dr. Wingate found Plaintiff markedly limited with the following basic work
 12 activities: performing activities within a schedule, maintaining regular attendance, and being
 13 punctual within customary tolerances without special supervision; learning new tasks;
 14 communicating and performing effectively in a work setting; maintaining appropriate behavior
 15 in a work setting; and completing a normal work day and work week without interruptions from
 16 psychologically based symptoms. *See* AR 1379. The ALJ gave the marked limitations from both
 17 evaluations “little weight” due to their inconsistencies with the (1) objective medical evidence
 18 and (2) Plaintiff’s activities of daily living. *See* AR 785.

19 With respect to the ALJ’s first reason, an ALJ may reasonably reject a doctor’s opinions
 20 when they are inconsistent with or contradicted by the medical evidence. *See Batson v. Comm’r*
 21 *of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 359 F.3d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 2004) (holding that a treating physician’s
 22 opinion may properly be rejected where it is contradicted by other medical evidence in the
 23 record). Here, the ALJ specifically identified treatment notes from Amy Heckler, ARNP,
 24

1 showing “normal health, hygiene, speech, thought content, affect, insight, and judgment for
2 everyday activities and social situations;” Dr. Wilkinson showing “findings of normal
3 appearance, eye contact, cooperation, and affect;” and Dr. Sorensen, Ms. Teeling, and Ms. Russ
4 showing “normal appearance, health, mood, and affect.” *See* AR 785. However, these treatment
5 notes do not necessarily undermine Dr. Wingate’s opinion. The treatment notes cited by the ALJ
6 were from Plaintiff’s presentation during her appointments with various treating sources, while
7 Dr. Wingate’s opinion was provided in the context of Plaintiff’s “ability to sustain the activity
8 over a normal workday and workweek.” *See* AR 538, 1379. The ALJ himself acknowledged that
9 Ms. Heckler’s notes were for “everyday activities and situations.” AR 785. Notably, Dr.
10 Sorensen’s and Ms. Teeling’s observations were from Plaintiff’s physical exams during her
11 appointments with her obstetrician-gynecologist or appointments unrelated to her mental health.
12 AR 1476-1550, 1560-61. Further, the ALJ seemed to have sidestepped portions of the cited
13 evidence supporting Dr. Wingate’s findings. For example, a review of Plaintiff’s systems
14 revealed depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, and agoraphobia, and Plaintiff was
15 described as apathetic, anxious, and depressed. AR 583, 589, 672, 1561-62. Counseling notes
16 described Plaintiff’s symptoms, including anhedonia, anxiety, depressed mood, fatigue, feelings
17 of worthlessness/guilt. AR 1552. Given that the objective medical evidence cited by the ALJ
18 were either unrelated to Plaintiff’s mental ability to perform basic work activities or that the
19 evidence themselves included notes of Plaintiff’s mental health struggles, the Court finds the
20 ALJ did not properly discount Dr. Wingate’s opinion for its inconsistency with the objective
21 medical evidence.

22 With respect to the ALJ’s second reason, a material inconsistency between a doctor’s
23 opinion and a claimant’s activities can furnish a specific, legitimate reason for rejecting the
24

1 treating physician's opinion. *See, e.g., Rollins v. Massanari*, 261 F.3d 853, 856 (9th Cir. 2001)
2 (upholding ALJ's decision to discredit treating physician where his opinions were "inconsistent
3 with the level of activity that [plaintiff] engaged in"); *Morgan v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*,
4 169 F.3d 595, 601–02 (9th Cir. 1999) (upholding ALJ's rejection of treating physician's opinion
5 where it was contradicted by plaintiff's daily activities).

6 Here, the ALJ pointed to Plaintiff's ability care for her three pets, manage her own self-
7 care, perform household chores, and maintain relations. AR 785. But again, Dr. Wingate's
8 opinion was provided in the context of Plaintiff's ability to function during a normal workday or
9 workweek, and "many home activities are not easily transferable to what may be the more
10 grueling environment of the workplace, where it might be impossible to periodically rest or take
11 medication." *See Fair v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir. 1989). As the ALJ did not explain
12 how the activities he identified require the tasks and interaction that full-time work involves, the
13 ALJ thus failed to present a valid reason for rejecting Dr. Wingate's marked limitations.

14 By failing to provide at least one specific, legitimate reason supported by substantial
15 evidence for rejecting Dr. Wingate's opinion, the ALJ erred. "[H]armless error principles apply
16 in the Social Security context." *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1115 (9th Cir. 2012). An error
17 is harmless, however, only if it is not prejudicial to the claimant or "inconsequential" to the
18 ALJ's "ultimate nondisability determination." *Stout v. Commissioner, Social Security Admin.*,
19 454 F.3d 1050, 1055 (9th Cir. 2006); *see Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1115. The determination as to
20 whether an error is harmless requires a "case-specific application of judgment" by the reviewing
21 court, based on an examination of the record made "'without regard to errors' that do not affect
22 the parties' 'substantial rights.'" *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1118-1119 (quoting *Shinseki v. Sanders*,
23 556 U.S. 396, 407 (2009)). In this case, had the ALJ properly evaluated the medical opinion of
24

1 Dr. Wingate, the ALJ may have found Plaintiff disabled or included additional limitations in her
2 RFC. Accordingly, the ALJ's errors are not harmless and require reversal.

3 **B. Dr. Wilkinson**

4 Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred by giving great weight to Dr. William Wilkinson's
5 March 2017 opinion but failing to include his assigned limitations in Plaintiff's RFC. Dkt. 11,
6 pp. 6-7.

7 This Court previously addressed this argument in its January 2020 order, finding that
8 Plaintiff failed to explain how the ALJ's RFC assessment is inconsistent with Dr. Wilkinson's
9 moderate limitations, and that Plaintiff failed to meet her burden to show harmful legal error in
10 the ALJ's assessment of Dr. Wilkinson's opinion. *See* AR 879.

11 The law of the case doctrine generally prohibits a court from considering an issue that has
12 already been decided by that same court or a higher court in the same case. *Stacy v. Colvin*, 825
13 F.3d 563, 567 (9th Cir. 2016) (citations omitted). The law of the case doctrine "should not be
14 applied when the evidence on remand is substantially different, when the controlling law has
15 changed, or when applying the doctrine would be unjust." *Id.* Here, as Plaintiff posits the same
16 argument as when this Court issued its January 2020 order, the law of the case doctrine applies.
17 Thus, the Court will not disturb its previous finding.

18 **C. Dr. Beaty and Dr. Lewis**

19 Both Dr. Edward Beaty and Dr. Jan L. Lewis found Plaintiff either not significantly
20 limited or moderately limited with her ability to socially interact and adapt. *See* AR 200-01, 244-
21 45. The ALJ gave these limitations "significant weight," but Plaintiff contends the ALJ failed to
22 explain how he did so and failed to include them into Plaintiff's RFC assessment. Dkt. 11, p.10-
23 11.

1 An ALJ is not required to provide reasons in support of incorporating a medical opinion
 2 into the residual functional capacity determination. *See Turner v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*,
 3 613 F.3d 1217, 1223 (9th Cir. 2010) (“the ALJ did not need to provide ‘clear and convincing
 4 reasons’ for rejecting [a treating doctor’s] report because the ALJ did not reject any of [his]
 5 conclusions”). Thus, that the ALJ did not explain how he weighed either Dr. Beaty’s or Dr.
 6 Lewis’s opinion is not error. Plaintiff’s argument that the ALJ erred in failing to include their
 7 limitations into Plaintiff’s RFC even after crediting their opinions also fails, as the ALJ assessed
 8 Plaintiff is able to perform light work consisting of simple tasks and procedures and where the
 9 general public is typically not present. *See* AR 778. The inclusion of these limitations
 10 corresponds to Dr. Beaty’s and Dr. Lewis’s opinions. Without further explanation as to how the
 11 ALJ erroneously incorporated Dr. Beaty’s and Dr. Lewis’s opinions into Plaintiff’s RFC, the
 12 Court finds Plaintiff has not met her burden to establish error with the ALJ’s evaluation of the
 13 medical opinions of Dr. Beaty and Dr. Lewis.

14 **II. Whether the ALJ Erred in Evaluating Plaintiff’s Symptom Testimony**

15 Plaintiff testified to having daily migraines, neuropathy in her left arm, and pain in her
 16 right ankle, neck, back, hips, and stomach. AR 813-19. She testified that Botox injections and
 17 prescription medicine only temporarily helped her migraines. AR 812-13. She testified that the
 18 neuropathy in her left arm prevents her from lifting and holding things, and she is only able to sit
 19 for 15 minutes before her legs go numb due to spine issues. AR 816-17. She also testified that
 20 her right ankle became permanently dislocated after it was ran over by a car, and it often “pops
 21 out” when she is walking short distances. AR 818-19. As to her mental health, Plaintiff testified
 22 that her social anxiety prevents her from leaving the house without her wife, she has two to three
 23 panic attacks every day, and she has difficulties concentrating. AR 819.

1 The ALJ rejected Plaintiff's testimony, citing inconsistencies with (1) Plaintiff's
2 treatment history, (2) the objective medical evidence, and (3) Plaintiff's daily activities, but the
3 Court finds the ALJ reasonably rejected only a part of, but not all, of Plaintiff's testimony. *See*
4 AR 779-84.

5 For example, with respect to the ALJ's first reason, an ALJ may discount the claimant's
6 testimony when the "level or frequency of treatment is inconsistent with the level of
7 complaints." *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1113. Here, the ALJ rejected Plaintiff's testimony regarding
8 her ankle pain because she was only prescribed ace wraps, physical therapy, and home pain
9 remedies after finding no apparent fractures, dislocation, erosion, or destruction. AR 591, 715,
10 1434, 1440-41. Based on these findings, the ALJ could reasonably reject Plaintiff's testimony
11 regarding her ankle pain's effect on her walking abilities.

12 Similarly, with respect to the ALJ's second reason, an ALJ may reject a claimant's
13 symptom testimony when it is contradicted by the medical evidence. *See Carmickle v. Comm'r,*
14 *Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 533 F.3d 1155, 1161 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing *Johnson v. Shalala*, 60 F.3d 1428,
15 1434 (9th Cir.1995)). In rejecting Plaintiff's testimony regarding her difficulties with
16 concentrating, the ALJ cited treatment notes showing largely normal mental status exam
17 findings. AR 782. Plaintiff's record consistently showed that despite Plaintiff's depression, she
18 was found alert with appropriate affect and insight, she could articulate well with normal speech,
19 she could recall recent and remote events, her fund of knowledge was intact, and her ability to
20 concentrate was normal. AR 586, 671-72, 682, 688, 697, 701, 703, 1367, 1369, 1378, 1552,
21 1606, 1611-12. Thus, given these findings, the ALJ could also reasonably discount Plaintiff's
22 testimony about her inability to concentrate based on its inconsistency with the medical
23
24

1 evidence. But the ALJ could not reasonably discount Plaintiff's testimony about the rest of her
2 impairments for this same reason.

3 For example, in rejecting Plaintiff's testimony regarding her migraines and neck pain, the
4 ALJ specifically cited evidence from Plaintiff's neurologist, who prescribed medication that
5 temporarily helped in diminishing her headaches. AR 773. However, the same treatment notes
6 often highlighted their "limited benefits." AR 569, 576. In one instance, Dr. Bell indicated that
7 the medication was of "limited assistance," and he was unsure of whether they were helpful. AR
8 574, 595, 597. The ALJ also pointed to the administration of Botox injections to Plaintiff's neck,
9 but treatment notes show they produced "mixed results," causing increase in neck pain but some
10 improvement in her headaches. AR 731. Further, treatment notes show Plaintiff's neck pain and
11 tenderness persisted. AR 678, 687, 695, 702, 1629-30.

12 As to Plaintiff's mental health impairments, the ALJ identified Plaintiff's weekly group
13 therapy notes describing Plaintiff as attentive, able to participate, and supportive. AR 783. But
14 the notes also emphasized Plaintiff's anxiety and ability to feel only safe around those within the
15 group. AR 1265, 1268. Additionally, while her depression was found "stable" at times and there
16 were positive effects from medication and therapy, the latest treatment notes from Dr. Wingate
17 show she still had difficulty getting along with others and was advised to seek intensive therapy.
18 AR 1380.

19 By citing only to treatment notes that showed some improvement with Plaintiff's
20 migraines, neck pain, and mental health, the ALJ improperly "pick[ed] out a few isolated
21 instances" to support his conclusion without "understanding of the patient's overall well-being
22 and the nature of [his] symptoms." *Attmore v. Colvin*, 827 F.3d 872, 877 (9th Cir. 2016). The
23
24

1 Court, therefore, cannot say the ALJ reasonably rejected Plaintiff's testimony as to these
2 symptoms based on their inconsistency with the medical evidence.

3 Finally, as to Plaintiff's neuropathy and spine issues, the ALJ identified unremarkable CT
4 findings, and again cites Plaintiff's treatment notes from her obstetrician-gynecologist after
5 undergoing a Caesarian section. AR 1445, 1633-34. But the ALJ fails to explain why they
6 necessarily contradict as Plaintiff's statements as to the intensity of her symptoms, and inability
7 to lift objects or sit for more than 15 minutes before going numb. *See* AR 1545. Without more,
8 the Court cannot say that the ALJ properly Plaintiff's rejected testimony based on its consistency
9 with the medical evidence. *See Dodrill v. Shalala*, 12 F.3d 915, 918 (9th Cir. 1993).

10 With respect to the ALJ's third reason, an ALJ may reject a plaintiff's symptom
11 testimony based on her daily activities if they contradict her testimony or "meet the threshold for
12 transferable work skills." *Orn v. Astrue*, 495 F.3d 625, 639 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing *Fair v. Bowen*,
13 885 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir. 1989)). However, "the mere fact that a plaintiff has carried on certain
14 daily activities, such as grocery shopping, driving a car, or limited walking for exercise, does not
15 in any way detract from her credibility as to her overall disability. One does not need to be
16 'utterly incapacitated' in order to be disabled." *Vertigan v. Halter*, 260 F.3d 1044, 1050 (9th Cir.
17 2001) (quoting *Fair*, 885 F.2d at 603).

18 Here, the ALJ rejected Plaintiff's testimony based on her ability to care for her pets,
19 manage self-care, perform household chores, and maintain relationships with a friend and her
20 then fiancé. AR 782. But at most, these activities reflect the basic elements of living a normal
21 life, and do not supply a reasonable basis for discrediting Plaintiff's testimony about her physical
22 and mental health symptoms. *See Vertigan*, 260 F.3d at 1050. The Court, therefore, finds the
23 ALJ erred in rejecting Plaintiff's testimony based on her activities of daily living.

1 In sum, while the ALJ reasonably rejected Plaintiff's testimony as to her right ankle pain
 2 and inability to concentrate based their inconsistencies with the medical evidence, the ALJ failed
 3 to provide clear and convincing reasons to reject her testimony as to her migraines, neck pain,
 4 mental health, neuropathy, and spine. The Court, therefore, finds the ALJ erred in rejecting these
 5 portions of Plaintiff's testimony.

6 As previously stated, an error is harmless only if it is not prejudicial to the claimant or
 7 "inconsequential" to the ALJ's "ultimate nondisability determination." *Stout v. Commissioner*,
 8 *Social Security Admin.*, 454 F.3d 1050, 1055 (9th Cir. 2006); *see Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1115. In
 9 this case, had the ALJ properly evaluated Plaintiff's entire testimony, the ALJ may have
 10 incorporated Plaintiff's limitations into Plaintiff's RFC and thus change the ALJ's decision that
 11 Plaintiff was not disabled

12 **III. Whether the ALJ Erred in Evaluating Lay Witness Testimony**

13 In May 2015, Nikki Atwood, Plaintiff's then girlfriend, provided a statement stating
 14 Plaintiff panics in groups or when around others she does not know because of her social
 15 anxiety. AR 453. In June 2017, Ms. Atwood wrote Plaintiff cannot stand in one spot for too long
 16 and her hands go numb after two minutes. AR 510.

17 In its 2020 order, this Court found the ALJ provided a germane reason to properly reject
 18 both of these statements. AR 882. The ALJ considered new testimony provided by Ms. Atwood
 19 in January 2021, but it is substantially similar to her previous testimonies and generally states
 20 that Plaintiff's condition has worsened since 2017. AR 453-59, 509-13, 1195-96.

21 As stated above, the law of the case doctrine generally prohibits a court from considering
 22 an issue that has already been decided by that same court or a higher court in the same
 23 case. *Stacy v. Colvin*, 825 F.3d 563, 567 (9th Cir. 2016) (citations omitted). Because the new
 24

evidence the ALJ considered here is not substantially different from the evidence previously considered, the law of the case doctrine applies, and the Court will not disturb its previous finding that the ALJ properly rejected lay witness testimony.

IV. Whether the ALJ Erred in Assessing Plaintiff's RFC

Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred in assessing her RFC in light of the ALJ's evaluation of the medical opinions and her testimony. Dkt. 11, pp. 17-18.

The Court has determined that the ALJ erred in rejecting the medical opinion of Dr. Wingate and parts of Plaintiff's testimony. Thus, the ALJ must reassess Plaintiff's RFC on remand.

V. Whether to Remand for An Award of Benefits

Plaintiff requests that this Court remand this matter for an award of benefits. Dkt. 11, pp. 19-20

The Court may remand a case "either for additional evidence and findings or to award benefits." *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1292 (9th Cir. 1996). Generally, when the Court reverses an ALJ's decision, "the proper course, except in rare circumstances, is to remand to the agency for additional investigation or explanation." *Benecke v. Barnhart*, 379 F.3d 587, 595 (9th Cir. 2004) (citations omitted). However, the Ninth Circuit created a "test for determining when evidence should be credited and an immediate award of benefits directed." *Harman v. Apfel*, 211 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2000). Specifically, benefits should be awarded where:

the ALJ has failed to provide legally sufficient reasons for rejecting [the claimant's] evidence, (2) there are no outstanding issues that must be resolved before a determination of disability can be made, and (3) it is clear from the record that the ALJ would be required to find the claimant disabled were such evidence credited.

Smolen, 80 F.3d at 1292.

1 In this case, the Court found the ALJ erred in evaluating medical opinion evidence and
2 Plaintiff's subjective symptom testimony. Because these outstanding issues remain and because
3 they affect the determination of Plaintiff's RFC, remand for further consideration of this matter
4 is the appropriate remedy.

5 CONCLUSION

6 Based on the foregoing reasons, the Court hereby finds the ALJ erred in concluding
7 Plaintiff was not disabled. Accordingly, Defendant's decision to deny benefits is reversed and
8 this matter is remanded for further proceedings in accordance with the findings contained herein

9 Dated this 26th day of August, 2022.

10 

11 _____
12 David W. Christel
13 United States Magistrate Judge
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24